AN OPEN LETTER.

Judge Martin Shows That Fusion With the People's Party

IS PATRIOTIC AND DEMOCRATIC.

An Invincible Argument, Which, in Scop and Effect, is Fully in Line With the Best Thought of the Found-

ers of Our Republic. [From the Kansus Democrat.]

The following letter from Judge John Martin to a republican friendname withheld from publication-who chided the judge because of the position taken by him in favor of indorsing the populist ticket at the democratic state convention in Topeka, July 6, 1892, will be read with interest by every voter in Kansas, be he democrat, populist or republican:

MY DEAR SIR-Your interesting letter of the 25th last came to hand in due time. I have read the same with care and interest and would have replied to it sooner, but for business en-gagements and other important matters requir-

In your letter you say:

'I do not find any very good reasons given by
you for turning the democratic party over to
the calamity howlers." In my former letter I did not attempt to give

In my former letter I did not attempt to give any reason or justification for your imaginary fact. The assumption on your part was an opacific and foreign to the fact, that it required neither explanation nor reforation. However, I will now answer your proposition by saying: First—You are a republican and probably follow the fortunes of your pury, without ref-creace to the question of its principles or want of principle, and hence it would be impossible, in the nature of thincs, for any one to give a reason that would be satisfactory to you for any ac-tion that would antagonize the interest of the political organization of which you are a mempolitical organization of which you are a mem-ber. I do not make this declaration in any ofber. I do not make this declaration in any offensive sense, but I recognize the fact that you
are but a part of common humanity, and your
method of weighing reason respecting matters
that you unfavorably regard is largely contrailed by the consideration of how such matters may affect the political interests of your
party, whether adversely or otherwise.

Second—The democratic party has not been
turned over to "calamity heaviers" nor to any
other organization, nor will it be. This cry
that we see in republican newspapers; and so

that we see in republican newspapers, and so frequently repeated by cross roads politicians, about turning the democratic party over to caabout turning he democratic party over to ca-lamity howlers, etc. is a very transparent and chesp piece of demagory, and wholly beneath the candid consideration of an intelligent man, governed by a purpose to regard positions affairs in the light of justice and fairness. These catchesiany phrases, as a matter of course, neither mislead nor duceive men of intelligence and fairness and

Third-Permit me to say in all kindness that rains—remains to say in all sindness that you are uning the words valuatily havders' against a very large class, if not a majority of your fellow-citizens, in a very effensive and untrollful sease. Such small caliber may do for bigoted partisans with whom the force of an armore control of the control of t man like yourself.

The "Calamity Howlers,"

These "calamity hawiers," to whom you re-fer, are the farmers, laborers and the general workmen of the country, who live by severe workness of the country, who live by severe and constant toil, whose lines in life are, cast in lard places and who are for red to strungle under adverse electronicines to maintain them-selves and their families in comfort and re-spectability. They are not it is true, as a rule, men of the widest reading in the fields of polite titerature, but they are sometime, better than this. They are plain, howest, uncasturing peo-ple. They are bound in their contributions and nurposes, conscientions in their contributions. the world's mass of secalth. No ther younge is morany other professional mun, nor any related appealator or money thouser, imbass under the republican party was founded appealator or money thouser, imbass under the compositional circumstinates, ever did a day's work or performed as hours labor that contributed to the actual results of the world. In syvers, tankers, capitalists, are unliness and these classes of our citiests are in a smass draws in the great hive of human industry. We are the consumers of the products of other people's labora, and the gatheres of the fruits of other people's toll. Hence, it comes with a very, ill grace from any member of these classes, senior, our consumers of the products of the relation of the people's toll. Hence, it comes with a very, ill grace from any member of these classes, senior, our constitutions relations man be D. songrace from any member of these classes, efficiency has political relations may be to contemptations; and effectively a calculations as productive class of our tellow citizens as "calamity bewiers."

us spenking of consumers and non-producers, I do not intend it is any offensive sense, too do I propose to underestimate their value as members of society. The producer and consumer are necessary to the well being of each other, and in these relations they are excellent supplements each to the other. In order to make the produce useful and valuable to the producer, there must be a consumer, but the producer, there must be a consumer, but the make the product useful and valuable to the producer, there must be a consumer, but the consumer should not arroganily assume a position and claim of superiority because of the fact that he is a consumer instead of a producer Modesty and numbility better become his position than arrogance and insolence.

I speak to you in this frank manner because they know ledge and appreciation of your character warrants me in believing that you have never warrants me in believing that you have access which in the state of the constitutingly failed into this habit of contemptacessity speaking of this great help of your consists.

Further on in your letter you say:

"While you and I have always differed politically. I thought we were both striving for the same ead in trying to beali up our young commonwealth and encourage all public improvements and maintain the credit and honor of the

In this statement you are correct. I have alwas, thought the same thing and have no reason to believe otherwise now, but we have acreed as to methods for the accomplishment of the desired result. As to whether in the past, I have contributed in any way to the welfare, honor or credit of the state, it is not for me to say. However, am I to understand you to mean that the great body of our fellow-citizens, known as the people's party, are engaged in a conspiracy against the honse, the credit and the welfare of the state I van error gaged to a conspiracy against the honse, the tright have you or I to say or intimate that the 100,000 or 125,000 citizens of Kansas, the bone and sinew of the commonwealth, the very life blood of the state, and whose labors have produced every dollar's worth of property in it, are enumles to the state; and whose labors have produced every dollar's worth of property in it, are enumles to the state; and whose labors have produced every dollar's worth of property in it, are enumles to the state; and whose labors have produced every dollar's worth of property in it, are enumles to the state; that they are engaged in a conspiracy to destroy its credit and honor? Is not the very suggestion an insult to the inblood of the state, and whose labors have ported of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations in a conspiracy to destroy its credit and honor. It is not the very suggestion on insuit to the intelligence and manhood of the citizens of the cutter and survey no honest or incligent man believes the statement to be true. They are the men who by their hardy courage, constant toll and numbered hardships have reclaimed the wilderness and civilized our magnificent prairies and converted them into blooming gardens and fields of solden grain. They have ploused our lands fenced our fields, built our homes erected charches in every valley and acrowned every hill with a school house. They are are the men whose labors have produced all that you and I and every other non-producer, within the borders of this magnificent commonwealth, eat and drink and wear. They have made and own the material wealth of the state, and laid the basis of its moral and intellectual power. Surely such men are not engaged in a moral converted that here is a constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our public faith of election by the people: a mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are produced our lands fenced our fields, built our humans erected charches in every valley and crowned every hill with a school house. They are are the men whose labors have produced all that you and I and every other non-producer, within the borders of this magnificent commonwealth, eat and drink and wear. They have made and own the material wealth of the state, and laid the basis of its moral and intellectual power. Surely such men are not engaged in a productive, and of commerce as its

on kansas at heart, and no man who loves and hours Kansas will impute to a large body of his fellow-citizons such criminal purposes. And let me add, as a stubborn fact, that it is not the interest, nor the hours, nor the credit of Kansas that these traducers of her people are so much interested in, as it is the auccess of the party to which they belong.

In your letter, you say further:
"I have always felt a great pride in the capital of Kansas: have always done everything in my power to encourage the building of the cap-

my power to encourage the building of the cap-100 and other public improvements there. * I have always thought that it would have been far better for the state if all the charitable in-stitutions had been located at the capital." It all this I believe you. I have always re-garded you as a friend to the city of Topelia, and that as a good citizen you took a natural pride in the capital of your state, and felt an ambition to see it built up and beautified in such a manner as to harmonize with the insell-gence, the morality and manhood of the people of the state generally. That you are still actuated by the same intelligent pride, I have no doubt, but you may the beauty of the pretty picture you have drawn by the following sen-tence in your letter.

picture you have drawn by the following sentence is your letter.

You are well aware no doubt that the people of Topeks have nothing to hape for from the calamity party by way of any further apprepriations for the completion of the capitol, judging by the action of the last legislature. Every republican legislature has acted very liberally and generously with your people. You have certainly to took to the republican party and not to the calamity party if you get anything further in that direction.

On behalf of the citizens of the city of Topeka generally Lanswer this statement by say

On behalf of the citizens of the city of To-peka generally I answer this statement by say-ing that our principles and convictions are not for barter and sale in the manner you suggest. We shall rely upon the justice and merits of our cause upon the justilityence, the integrity and natural state pride that belongs to every true Kansan, and that appeals to the honest judgment of every citizens of the state, whether he be republican, democrat or people's party man, to see to it that the great public inferests and public institutions that are located in the city of Topeka shall be carried forward upon the basis of interest; of right, of justice, of pro-priety, and that no citizen of Topeka, republic the basis of interest of right, of justice, of pro-priety, and that no citizen of Topekn, republic-an or democrat, shall be required to barier away his integrity and manhood for the support of any political party. In order to obtain the favor of an appropriation for the benefit of pub-lic institutions that have been located here by the common consent and friendly action of all the people of the state.

However, I do not admit your suggestion as to the illiberative and represent of the mean.

to the liliberality and ignorance of the mem-bers of the people's party to be true. I presume that they will be more cautious, exercise greater produces, and, perhaps, be less theral toward all public institutions, in Topeka and elseall public institutions, in Topeka and else-where, than a republican legislature would be because they will be spending their own money. Having produced it by their own toll and labor, they will in all human probability, be more product in the manner and method of its ex-joint to the manner and method of its ex-joint to the manner and method in the stature, it might be more generous and lib-eral in its appropriations generally, because it is guite certain that those who are intrusted with the appropriation of other people's money are as a rule. less careful about the manner of its distribu-tion than if it were their own. In addition to this, I am inclined to the opinion that a repub-lican legislature and republican state govern-ment would also be more lavish in their ex-penditures in order to more effectually main-tain the rings and cliques that have grown up-and been fostered by the republican party for years and years, and who now dominate and control the actions and policies of that party, and for this reason I think it will be prudent and entirely safe to intrust the administration of picible affairs, at least for awhile, to your "calamity howlers." If for no other reason than that "a new broom will sweep from." as careful about the manner of its distribe that "a new broom will sweep elean.

Personal Courtesies.

(Reference is here made to the remark is the letter from his republican friend that Judge Martin and always been hindly treated by Martin and always been kindly treated by many republicans in his locality when he was a cardidate for office, which he frankly admits, and says he will always remember gratefully: but, he says, when my fellow eithens voted for and enstained me in public positions in the past, they did so with the full knowledge that I was a democrat; and never perhended to be anything either. They know that I then believed as I now believe, that the fundamental principles of government a subvocated and maintained by the republican party were wrone in every rethe republican purty were wrong in every re spect. They knew that I believed, as I still be

Political Faith of the Democracy

To first Faith of the Democracy.
The first formulated political faith of the
democratic party, or, as then called, the republican party, is contained in the inaugural address of Thomas Jefferson, in these words:

"Let us then with courage and confidence,
pursue our own republican and federal princition our statement." pics our attachment to our union and represent ative government. Kindly separated by in ture and a wide ocean from the exterminating arre and a wide cocan from the exterminating havor of one quarter of the globe too high minded to enture the degradations of the others; possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the thou anough for our rescendants to the thou-sandth concration: entertaining a due sense of our equal right to the use of our own faculties to the acquisitions of our industry, to honor and confidence from our fellow-citizens, resulting not from birth, but from our actions and their sense of them; enlightened by a be-nign religion, professed indeed and practiced in various forms, yet all of them concludes. unwittingly fallen into this habit of contemptassesiv speaking of this great body of your fellow-citizens, and that you do not really mean to reflect upon the intelligence integrity and moral worth of the people whom you call "callamity howlers."

Folltical Methods Discossed.

Further on in your letter you say:

"While con and I have always differed polit."

Still one thing more, fellow-citizens, a wise Still one thing more, fellow-citizens, a and frugal government, which shall res men from injuring one another, shall leave th sonwealth and encourage all public improve-ments and maintain the credit and honor of the rane."

In this statement you are correct. I have lease thought the same thing and have no causen to believe otherwise now, but we have

conspiracy or scheme to undo and destroy all those splendid accomplishments of their own. The suggestion is absolutely unworthy of any man who claims to have the interest and honor of Kansas at heart, and no man who loves and freedom of religion; freedom of the press and freedom of religion; freedom of the press. The suggestion is absolute to a large body of his fellow-citizons such criminal purposes. And let me add, as a subborn fact, that it is not the interest, nor the honor, nor the credit of Kansas that these traducers of her people are so much interested in, as it is the success of the party to which they belong.

Friendship for Topeka.

In your letter, you say further: from them in moments of error or alarm let us hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and

The Right to Complain Asserted. As a fitting supplement to this splendid in-carnation of democratic principles, I beg to call your attention to the following innuance, used by Andrew Jackson in his message vetoing the United States bank bill:

"It is to be regretted that the rich and power-it too often bend acts of government to their than purposes. Distinctions in society will ays exist under every just government, allty of talents, of education, or of wealth, ot be produced by human instituti the full enjoyment of the rifts of Heaven, and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to under-tion by law. But when the laws undertake to tion by law. But when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages articleal distinctions, to grant titles, gratuitles, and exclusive privileges to make the rich richer, he potent more powerful, the humble members of society, the farmers muchanics and laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right occuring like favors to themselves, have a right occuring like favors to themselves, have a right occuring like favors to themselves, laws a right occuping like favors to the nesting of their government. Its cylls exist only in its abuses. If it would confine like if no equal percentage and

ment. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine liceff to equal protection, and as Heaves does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blesshirt. In the act before me, there seems to be a wide and unnecessary departure from these just principles. "Nor is our government to be maintained or our union preserved by invasion of the rights and powers of the several states. In thus attempting to make our general government strong, we make it weak its true strongth consists in leaving individuals and states, as much as possible to themselves: in making fiscil felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence: self felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control but in its protection; not in binding he states more closely to the center, but leaving each to move unobstructed, in its

proper orbit.

"Experience should teach us wisdom. Most of the difficulties our government now encounters, and most of the dangers which impend over our mion, have sprung from an abandonment of the ignitimate objects of government by our natical legislation, and the adoption of such strinciples as are embodied in this act. Many our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have bessoutht us to make them riche by act of

equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them richer by act of cougress. By attempting to grafify their desires, we have, in the result of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man, in a fearful commotion, which threatens to shake the foundation of our union. It is time to putse in our current, to review our principles, and if possible review that devoted patriotism and spirit of compromise which distinguished the sazes of the revolution and the fathers of our union. If we cannot at once in justice to the interest vested under improved legislation. rests vested under improved legislatic reveats vested under improved legislation, make our government what it ought to be, we can at least take a stand against all new grants of monopolies and exclusive privileges, against any prostitution of our government to the advancement of the few at the expense of the many, and in favor of compromise and gradual reform in our coles of laws and system of political concern." political economy.

The Embodiment of Sound Democracy. I also beg to call your attention to the follow at extract contained in the farewell address o len. Jackson as the embodiment of some

morracy: There is too much at stake to allow pride or assion to influence your decision. Never for a moment believe that the great body of the ittiens of any state or states can delibrately nited to do wrong. They may, under the influence of temporary excitement or misguided pointon, commit mistalies; they may be misted or a time by the suggestions of self-interest, and in a committee of the suggestions of self-interest. for a time by the suggestions of self-interest, but in a community so enlightened and patriotic as the people of the United States, argument will soon make them sensible of their errors; and when convinced, they will be ready to re-pair them. If they have no higher or better mative to govern them, they will at least per-ceive that their own interest requires them to be just to others as they hope to receive just

"But in order to maintain the union univ rout in order to maintain the union unim-paired it is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the coun-try, and that every citizen should at all times stand ready to put down with the combined stand ready to put down with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at unlawful resistence, under whatever pretext it may be made or whatever shape it may assume. Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by congress either from erroneous views or the want of the consideration. If they are within reach of indicate authorities. are within reach of judicial authority the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to re-dress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by congress, no individual or combination of indi-viduals can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any govern-ment can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a government and would be unworthy of the name if it had would be unworthy of the name if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action."

Abuse of the Taxing Power.

And I particularly beg to invite your atten-tion to this language, found in the same ad-

'There is, perhaps, no one of the powers con forred on the federal government so liable to abuse as the taxing power. The most preductive and convenient sources of revenue were necessarily given to it that it might perform the important duties imposed upon it; and the taxes which it tays upon commerce being con-cealed from the real payer in the price of the article, they do not so readily attract the at-tention of the people as smaller sums demandhe people as smaller sums demand from them by the tax gatherer ed directly from them by the tax gatherer. But the tax imposed upon goods enhances by so much the price of the commodity to the consumer; and as many of these duties are imposed on articles of necessity which are daily used by the great body of the people, the money raised by these imports is drawn from their pockets. Congress has no right under the constitution to take money from the constitution to take the constitution to their pockets Concress has no right under the constitution to take money from the people unless it is required to execute some one of the specific powers entrasted to the government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive. It may indeed happen that the revenue will sometimes exceed the amount an-ticipated when the taxes were laid. When, however, that is assertained, it is easy to incipated when the taxes were laid. When, however, this is ascertained, it is easy to reduce them, and in such case, it is unquestionably the duty of the government to reduce them for no circumstances can justify it in assuming a power not given to it by the constitution, nor in taking away the money of the people when it is not needed for the legitimate wants of the government.

"Plain as these principles are the principal of the power and the

and to purchase support. Thus, one unconstitutional measure was intended to be upheld by
another; and the abuse of the power of taxation
was to be maintained by usurping the power of
spending the money in internal improvements.
You cannot have forgotten the severe and
donotral struggle through which we passed
when the executive department of the government, by its veto, endeavored to arrest this
prodigal achems of injustice, and to bring back
the legislation of congress to the boundaries
prescribed by the constitution. The good sense
and, practical judgment of the people when the
subject was brought before them, sustained the
course of the executive, and this plan of unconstitutional expenditure for the purposes
of corrupt influences is, I trust, finally overthrown.

"The result of this decision has been felt in the rapid extinguishment of the public debt, and the large accumulation of a surplus in the treas-ury, notwithstanding the tariff was reduced, and is now far below the amount originally contemplated by its advocates. But rely upon contemporate by its accordance. In rely upon it, the design to collect an extravagant revenue, and to burden you with taxes beyond the sconomical wants of the government is not yet abandoned. The various interests which have combined together to impose a heavy tariff, and to produce an overflowing treasury, are too strong, and have too much at stake to surproduct the contest. The corrections and render the contest. The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments, desire a high manufacturing establishments, desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing poli-ticians will support it to conciliate their favor, and to sotain the means of profuse expenditure and to sotain the means of profuse expenditure for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters, and since the people have decided that the federal government cannot be permitthat an interest overtainent cannot be permit-ted to employ its income in internal improve-ments, efforts will be made to seduce and mis-lead the citizens of the several states, by hold-ing out to them the deceitful prospect of bene-fits to be derived from a surplus revenus collected by the general government and annually divided among the states. And if encouraged by these failactous hopes, the states should distegard the principles of economy which ought to characterize every republican govthese failactous hopes, the states should regard the principles of economy which ht to characterize every republican gov-ment and should indulge in lavish expenditures exceeding their resources, they will be-fore long find themselves oppressed with debts which they are unable to pay, and the temptation will become irresistible to support a high tarif, in order to obtain a surplus distribution. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow-citizens, to be misted on this subject. The federal governbe mission on this subject. The federal govern-ment cannot collect a surplus for such purposes without violating the principles of the consti-lation and asseming powers which have not been granted. It is, moreover, a system of in-justice, and if persisted in will inevitably lead to corruption and must end in ruin. The sur-plus reveaus will be drawn from the pockets of the recoil. For the form the problems of the recoil. the people, from the farmer, the mechanic and the laboring classes of society: but who will re-ceive it when distributed among the states, where it is to be disposed of by leading politi-cians who have friends to favor, and political partisums to gratify? It will certainly not be returned to those who paid, and who have most need of it, and are honestly entitled to it. There is but one safe rule, and that is to conline the general government rigidity within the sphere of its appropriate duties. It has no power to raise a revenue, or to impose taxes, except for the purposes enumerated in the constitution; and if its income is found to exceed these wants, it should be forthwith reduced, and the burdens of the people so far lightened

A Dangerous Weapon.

A Dangerous Weapon.

Let me also call your careful attention to the following passage from the same address:

"We are not left to conjecture how the money-ed power, this organized and with auch a weapon in its hands, would be likely to use it. The distress and alarm which pervaded and agitated the whole country, when the bank of the United States waged war upon the people in order to compet them to submit to its demands, cannot yet be forgotten. The ruthless and unsparing temper with which whole cities and communities were oppressed, individuals in-

sparing temper with which whole cities and communities were oppressed, individuals im-poverished and ruined, and a scene of cheerful presperity audiently changed into one of gloom and despondency, ought to be indelfuly im-pressed on the memory of the people of the United States. If such was its power in a time of peace, what would it not have been in a sea-son of war with an energy of the people. son of war, with an enemy at your doors? No hation but the freemen of the United States could have come out victorious from such a contest; pet if you had not cooquered, the government would have passed from the hands of the many to the hands of the few and this organized money cooker. ganized money power, from its secret conclave, would have dictated the choice of your high-est officials, and competited you to make peace or war, as best suited their own wishes. The forms of your own government might, for a lime, have remained, but its living spirit would have departed from it."

I also bey to call your attention to the follow-

also beg to call your attention to the following extract from Jackson's protest against th

senate resolution of census some resolution of censure:

"The ambition which leads me on, is an anxious desire and a fixed determination to return to the people unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge—to heal the wounds of the constitution and preserve is from further violation to persuade my countryment, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid government, supported by powerful moreovales. supported by powerru monoponics stocratical establishments, that they and aristoralical establishments, that they will find happiness, or their literities protected; but in a plain system, vold of pomp—protecting all and granting favors to none—dispensing its blessing like the dews of beaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the freshmess and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a government that the genius of our people requires—such a one only under which our states may remain for ages to come, united, presentors and main for ages to come, united, prosperous and free. If the Almighty Being who has hitherto d and protected me, will but vouchante to make my feeble powers instrumental to such a result, I shall anticipate with pleasure the place to be assigned me in the history of my country, and die contented with the belief that I have contributed, in some small degree, to in-crease the value and prolong the duration of

Success of the Populists Preferred.

Entertaining these opinions and believing them to be involved in the present campaign, can you tell me how 1, or any man who entertains such views and opinions, can for an instant support the republican party, and give no better reason for it than that individual requirements have in the past been kind to him? Am I to sell sud barrier my convictions and menhanced away, and sid in patting in power men whom I conscientiously believe will bring upon us the train of disasters that I have herein suggested? In the past for all favors that I have received I have endeavored to make see commensation to those who honor-serme, by a faithful discharge of my public duties. What more can be expected? I do Success of the Populists Preferred

not understand it to be true in law or ethics, that the acceptance of a public trust of any kind, at the hands of his political opposents creates a mortgage upon one's manhood, or operates as an assignment of one's political convictions and opinions to the opposite party. Nevertheless it does seem that some men have recently acted upon this theory, and are now about to submit to a voluntary foreclosure for the benefit of the republican party. I must decline to follow this example.

Perhaps, in view of this statement of facts, you may now understand why it is that I prefer the success of the people's party to that of the republican party.

As for your preference for the democratic party as against the people's party, pardon me for taking the liberty of expressing a serious doubt about that. If the democratic party was in control of the politics of this state, as the republican party is, and the republican party republican party is, and the republican party was in the minority, and the people's party existed in precisely the condition it is to-day. I have no sort of heattancy in saying that you and every other republican in the state of Kansas would exhibit such a degree of anxiety to unite with the people's party for the overthrow of democracy, as has never been witnessed in the politics of this or any other age or state; and I think your party would do this without the slightest. reference to candidates, platforms or policies, and to obtain success you would cheerfully swallow what you are pleased to term "the meastroeliles of the calamity party," even if they were an hundred times worse than you assume them to be now.

party," even if they were an hundred times worse than you assume them to be now. My my dear friend it is not the destruction of the democratic party that is giving our republican friends so much anxiety, nor is it a friendly solicitude for the weifers and honor of the state. All there is in it, and it is just as well to be honest and truthful about it as it is to be false and hyportifical, is, that the action of the democrats and people's party makes it absolutely certain that the republican party will be beaten in November next. Now that is all there is in it.

In your letter, further on, you ask this question:

"Tell me of one commendable thing they

have espoused."

This reference is, of course, to the people's This reference is, of course, to the people sparty. It is not my party, hence I am not bound to defend it, but to obtige you, and out of a due regard for truth and fairness. I think I ought to answer your question: so I say, that as a party, they have done but little, they have had no opportunity or power to do anything You understand this guite as well as I do, hence the absentity of your question as to what they the absurdity of your question as to what they have done. They are simply seeking an opportunity to do something. After they have obtained power and exercised it we shall be better

Honest Principles Espoused

Honest Frinciples Exponsed.

Now, as to the "honest principles they have exponsed," and of which you seem so profoundly in the dark, I will take pleasure in trying to give you some light, and advise you of some "honest principles they have exponsed."

First—They have declared war against all legislation, state and national, having for its chief or the will send to the heavened of the send of the sen

object, or that will result in the increase of mo

object, or that will result in the increase of mo-topoly, the creation of trusts and the aggrega-tion of swelith in the hands of the few to the detriment of the many. Second—They are opposed to the principle and practice of tariff legislation as embodied in the McKinley bill, which they regard, and as all democrats regard, and as thousands of good republicans regard, the most infunous tax measure that was ever forced upon the American people.

American people.
Third—They are in favor, without limitation,
of the free coinage of sliver as a part of the
constitutional money of the country, and their
declaration on this subject is straightforward,

direct and unambiguous.

Fourth—They have declared against the republican force bill policy, and in this position they are heartlly sustained by the united judg-

they are nearthy sustained by the united pur-ment of the democratic party, as well as the best judgment of thousands and thousands of the best republicans in the land.

Fifth—They have declared in favor of the election of president and vice president of the United States and United States senators by a direct vote of the people, which proposition is likewise indorsed by the best judgment, and is likewise indorsed by the best judgment, and the best thought of the best men in all political parties: a proposition that would have suc-ceeded long since if man had possessed the courage of their houest convictions.

Unsound and Impracticable Theories Unsound and Impracticable Theories.

I will also call your attention to a few theories advanced by the people's porty that the republican party has again and again pronounced honest principles, but I am frank to say that in my judgment they are both unsound and impracticable, at least for the present; and while I may say this with propriety and consistency, it does not lie in the mouth of any republican to say an. For fustance and

say so. For instance and First-The people's party demand that the government shall own and control the railroad, telegraph and velephone lines of the country for the common benefit of the people. This is a very radical proposition, but it is practically in accordance with republican precedent and principle, the real difference being that the people's party are estually nonest about it-the republicans are not, and the proposition as advanced by the people's party might, under certain circumstances be eminently beneficial to the masses of the people, while the republican party has accepted the doctrine as to telegraph and telephone lines only, which are instrumentallines used almost exclusively by bankers, merchants, profession-al and certain classes of business men, but not of the slightest value, as a rule, to the masses of the recollect the course, here the conat any corresponding to the masses of the slightest value, as a rule, to the masses of the people of the country; hence, your party has adopted the principles advanced by the people's party, but limited it to agencies which are used almost exclusively by the few instead of the many, and by the rich instead of the

Chief National Perils.

These inspired declarations of political faith announced by Jefferson and Jackson have constituted the basis of my political convictions from my earlies; recollection to the present time, and the experience and observation of years confirms my faith in their justice, wislom and truth. Hence, I do not believe in the force coinage of silver, and I am opposed to any system of legislation, under any guise, precince or pretext whatever, either state or autional that has for its object, or that will in effect encourage or misintain monopolities or itself encourage or misintain monopolities or it Second—The people's party also advocate what is termed the "sub-treasury scheme." I do not indorse it. Like the other proposition.

We Have Passed the Dark Ages.

philosopher and practical statesman of the gen

philosopper and practical statement of the generation to follow.

So, so long as the people's party are essentially sound upon the vital principles that confront us to-day, and upon the real questions upon which the next congress will be called to act. I shall not waste my time in quarrelling with them in regard to undemocratic abstractions borrowed from the republican party.

The Milk in the Cocoanut.

I am afraid that the cause of your anxiety is not the destruction of the democratic party, nor the success of the people's party, but may be explained by the following lines in your let-

You are welcome to all the cocomfort that you can get out of it. If you think that you are promoting the election in the slightest degree of Grover Cleveland."

that you are promoting the election in the slightest degree of Grover Cleveland."

There we have it This, my dear friend, is the milk in the cocoanut. There is where it hurts. The election of Cleveland is the fact that so much disturbs the quiet and peace of our republican friends. You are straid of the election of Grover Cleveland as president of the United States. I am not As between Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Hartison, upon the great issues involved in this campaign, to my mind, the plain duty of every intelligent, particule and good citizon is to do all in his power honestly and fairly for the election of Mr. Cleveland. In doing this, we are standing up for the United States of America: we are standing up for honestly, for truth, for justice and for right. We are standing up for the success of sound principles and wise legislation, in favor of the great masses of the people, and for protecting the honor, promoting the people, and for protecting the honor, promoting the people and for protecting the suppliess and advancing the prosperity of this great union of ours.

Geographical Lines Obliterated

Geographical Lines Obliterated.

This latter thought suggests another, and I hardly feel justified in closing this letter without some further reference to it, viz. That the people's purry above all other political organizations in this country, has had the magnanimity, the good judgment, the courage and sterling patrotism to make the broad declaration and give it ractical force, that breacher in the ling parrotism to make the broad declaration and give it practical force, that bereafter in the politics of this country, we shall have no more north, no more south, no more east and no more west that the animosities of our unfortunate civil war are to be obliterated and wiped out by the patriotic actions of a reunited and loyal peoplet, that hereeffer. actions or a reunited and loyal people; that hereafter no man's political rights and duties are to be determined by geographical lines. They advise us that the time has come when to stir up strife and discord, embitter section against section, people against people to disturb those friendly relations of brother-loyal teach is some time. to disture insectified by relations of mother-hood that ought to exist among us, as one peo-ple, is inconsistent with patriotism and good citizenship, and is moral treason against the constitution and laws of our country. They tell us that hereafter we shall be in the-

ory, in fact, interest and sentiment one peo-ple, loyal citizens of an indissoluble union of inper soja citares of an indisconded on the distractible states; a union founded on the mutual love and affection, confidence, respect and interest of all its ritizens without respect to name or locality, political faths or religious creed, and that it shall be for all time to come

The union of lakes, the union of lands.

The union of lakes, the union of lands.

The union of atates none can sever.

The union of hearts and the union of hands.

And the flag of our union forever.

If there were no other fast or statement of principle embodied in the platform, or presented in the action of the people's party that commended itself to our approval, it would commended itself to our approval, it would still be entitled to the gratitude and respect of overy man who loves and honors his country and hopes for its continued peace and hap-piness. Yours very truly.

JOHN MARTIS.

NO FEMALE TRAMPS.

The Occupation Entirely Monopolized By Men-

As the years go by women usurp more and more the occupations of men. Daily the ranks of wage carners are swelled by females, who from necessity or the desire of widening their sphere of activity place their shoulders to the wheel and labor for their bread.

Yet there still remains one pursuit in which man holds the whole field the eccupation of the tramp. So far the statistics and the observation of those who are brought in contact with this class show that there is not one woman. Why is this?

The conditions of life which drive men to this calling prevail also with the gentle sex. They, too, have to face poverty and the difficulty of finding an ecupation which shall support them. All of them cannot be wives. The question becomes more interesting the more it is reflected upon.

The homeless woman is rare. Among the squalid throng of unfortunates that faces justice daily in the police courts of the city almost 50 per cent are women. Many of these are among the unfortunates to whom drink is a bane. But the professional vagrant, whose obvious sin and cause of arrest is home essness, is a type of woman practically unknown.

The parks at night are crowded with silent rows of men, who, owing to a humane city ordinance, are kept in a constant state of wakefulness by a gray-coated policeman, who makes five minute rounds and pokes roughly in the collar bone any unfortunate tired head has fallen forward on his breast. But never a woman is seen sleeping in the parks.

Along the Bowery and Park row are quantities of cheap lodging-houses of the good-night's-rest-and-free-baths-for fifteen-cents order. All of these are for men. There are no places of the sort for women. The professional and chronic station-house lodger is always a male. The woman lodger is transient. Who has ever heard of a woman who took to the public highway and went afoot from place to place, sleeping in the hedge rows and the barns, working litle and begging much; thieving, vagrant, and homeless, a migratory people, knowing neither law nor each for himself, and yet all enlisted under a single banner? The horror of toil, disinclination for useful labor is dormant in every male child. In some this increases with age. At maturity it is politely termed the Oriental tem perament. Add to this poverty and you have the tramp.

After a careful consideration of the

data at hand one is forced to the conclusion that hatred of work is not a feminine characteristic; that women as a sex are more useful and industrious than men, and that when a woman finds that she must toll or starve or beg she chooses the first and does not hang herseif, as did a man recently when he found that he must work.

The absence of the woman tramp is a glowing tribute to the sex and a ple superiority never yet advanced by the woman orator.—N. Y. World.

-Prospective Housemaid -- "The house an' the wages suits me well enough. Now, will yez please let me see your husband's porthrait so 't I c'n see what kind of a lookin' man he ia "--